THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3062

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1863. VOL. 6, NO 46.

Professional Cards.

F.M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice o the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS*, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
ap24-3m Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Whereas letters testamentary to the estate of Anthony Zimmers, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE K. ZIMMERS, Bedford tp.,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Bedford bor.

May 22, 1863—6ts.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nancy T. [illegible] late of Bloody Run borough, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, residing in said borough; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER, Ex'r.

May 22, 1863—6ts

Announcements.

TERMS:—For announcing candidates for Assembly Prothonotary, and Sheriff, $3.00; for Treasurer $2.00, for Commissioner, Auditor and Poor Director, $1.00. To insure insertion, all announcements must be paid in advance.

Assembly.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

B. F. MEYERS.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Gump of Napier tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Prothonotary.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of John B. Fluke, Esq,, for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. Henry Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg borough, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg Bor., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce O. E. Shannon, Esq., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Col. F. D. Beegle, of St. Clairsville, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Thomas W. Horton, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Peter H. Studebaker, of Napier township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. Bonnell, of Londonderry township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac D. Ernest, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac Kensinger, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Captain Philip G. Morgert, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. John Alstadt, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. John Hafer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. Editor:—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Powell, of Harrison tp. as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. D. Broad, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff. subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

We are authorized to announce Henry Fluke, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Moore, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Associate Judge.

We are requested to announce Maj. Samuel Davis, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are requested to announce John A. Mowry, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of John C. Black, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. Mandorff of Bedford borough, for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce J. B. Faiquhar, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Samuel Defibaugh, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. J. McCauslin, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention,

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce Michael Wertz, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Jesse Dicken, Jr., of Southampton township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael S. Ritchey, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Evans, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Edward Pearson, Esq., of Broad Top towhship, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce Henry Taylor, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Samuel M. Boor, of Cumberland Valley township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Moses, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Stiver, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob D. Fetter, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MONSTER MASS MEETING IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA!

The Sacred Ground Again Consecrated to FREEDOM OF SPEECH, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, AND TRIAL BY JURY!

30,000 FREEMEN PROTEST AGAINST The Arbitrary Arrest OF THE Hon. C. L. Vallandigham!

The meeting was presided over by HON. ELLIS LEWIS, Ex-Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, assisted by a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

SPEECH OF EX-CHIEF JUSTICE LEWIS

Upon taking the chair the Hon. Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a gentleman distinguished for his ability, patriotism and devotion to the Union and Constitution, delivered the following address:

Fellow Citizens:—Permit me to return my thanks for the honor you have conferred in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this large and respectable assemblage of freemen. The object of the meeting is to express "the just indignation of the people upon the arbitrary arrest, military trial and exile of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio."

As the Constitution of the United States vests in Congress all legislative powers granted by it to the Federal Government, it follows that neither the Judges nor the President can make any law whatever. It is the business of the judges to expound, and of the President to execute the law as it exists. But the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that "Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peacably to assemble and petition the Government for a redress of grievances." It further declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, paper and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated;" and that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the places to be searched and the persons or things to be seized;" that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger;" and that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime shall have been committed." In addition to these important provisions for securing the liberties of the people, the Constitution solemnly adopts and enforces the great principle of *Magna charta*, that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

These inestimable guarantees of our rights have been violated in the case of Mr. Vallandigham. His house was broken open in the dead hour of the night, he was arrested without "oath," or "probable cause," or "warrant or due process of law." He was carried by force, away from his neighbors, his home, and his distracted family. He was tried by a military tribunal which had no more jurisdiction over him than had the Emperor of Austria. He was not legally convicted of any crime known to the law, but he has nevertheless been carried into exile and thus banished from his country.

And all this has been done under the permission or sanction of a President who stands sworn before God and the country to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution."

In these proceedings there is something of far greater importance than the private injury committed upon the person and rights of the particular individual. It is an open and daring attack upon the liberties of the people, and upon the sacred Constitution established by them as the supreme authority.

If these transactions had occurred within the limits of a rebel State, which had subverted the Constitution and laws of the Union, where the exercise of military power was a necessity, we could readily understand the force of the argument by which such arbitrary proceedings are exercised. But in a loyal State, where the Courts are in full operation—where the Constitution and laws are entirely unobstructed, except by the unauthorized acts of men wearing our own uniform, the pretence of "military necessity" is an absurdity. Such an excuse if valid, would equally sanction the violation of all other rights of the people. If the free citizens of this nation are not allowed to discuss the acts of their own public servants they may, on the same principle, be deprived of their undoubted right to change the Administration by the Constitutional exercise of the elective franchise. If the people are prepared to submit, without remonstrance, to the dangerous infraction of their rights, which we have just witnessed in the case of Vallandigham, then the most glorious form of government which the world ever witnessed is already overturned.

I trust, however, that there is a redeeming spirit of patriotism and true loyalty in the people, and that in their energetic and lawful action we shall, in due time, be restored to our rights under the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

Judge Lewis having concluded his address, which was received with great applause, the following resolutions were read by Charles Buckwalter, Esq., who prefaced them with a few eloquent remarks, in recommending them to every Democrat and loyal citizen of the United States:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The people of the United States have been insulted, and the laws of the land and the principles of human liberty trampled on by the military arrest, trial and exile of Clement L. Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, for words spoken at a public meeting, the seizure of whose person, and the whole subsequent proceedings against whom, ending in his banishment, were not wholly in violation of the commonest rights of the humblest inhabitant of any free country, but in audacious and flagrant defiance of the Federal Constitution, which declares that "the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury," and which expressly forbids the making of any law "abridging the freedom of speech," which declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated," and that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or thing to be seized," which declares that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in the time of war or public danger," which declares that no citizen shall "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law," and finally, which declares that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."

AND WHEREAS, If the words uttered by Mr. Vallandigham had been the most offensive to which expression could be given, they would form not the slightest pretext nor afford the least palliation for the monstrous crime which in his person has been committed against the liberties of us all;

AND WHEREAS, In fact and according to the well established, long descended and commendable habit in these United States of free discussion of political questions, what he uttered was neither in itself unbecoming nor was it an abuse of the freedom of speech, nor would the speaker in any manner have been liable to punishment for it according to the severest code administered in the courts of justice;

AND WHEREAS, The measures of authority must be subject to the freest discussion, for discussion is nothing if not free, and if men's mouths may be opened only to praise and flatter power, and are to be closed when power is offended, discussion is but a name, and liberly is a shadow;

AND WHEREAS, This abuse of authorisy is justified under the plea of a *military necessity*—which is no jurisdiction, for the same plea would equally justify any indignity which could be offered us; and as it served to exile Mr. Vallandigham would serve to turn both Houses of Congress out of doors, to imprison the judges, to suspend the legitimate performance of every regular function of the State, and resolve all authority into the keeping of one man;

AND WHEREAS, If *military necessity* can invade the borders of Ohio, and there uproot the laws of a State whose soil is pressed by the foot of no public enemy: whose people are true and faithful to the Constitution, and whose justice was quietly and unobstructedly administered till military power expelled it, this same *necessity* may march on, and, coming into Pennsylvania and other States of the Union, reduce us to a vassalage infinitely more intolerable than that against which we revolted when we declared our independence the 4th of July, 1776; therefore,

Resolved, That the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham is a violence to which the people of the United States will not and ought not to submit.

2. That the remedy for it is in the ballot-box, at the coming and now rapidly approaching election, when, by the votes of an outraged people, State authority will be restored to the hands of the Democratic party, who will use their power, thus quietly and constitutionally obtained, to protect State rights, to rebuke and check Federal usurpation, to secure the personal immunity of individuals and commence the reconstruction of the Union.

3. That it is, if not our firm belief, at least our strong suspicion, that the design of the authorities at Washington, is, by military aggression, to provoke a popular outbreak, and thus to furnish to themselves an apology for further invasion of our liberties, and, if possible, to enable them to encumber us in the exercise of our elective franchise, we exhort our fellow-citizens everywhere to patience and to that forbearance and noble calmness which becomes a people who, knowing their rights, know, also, the means for their peaceful vindication.

4. That, there being no such punishment known to the laws of the United States as that of exile, it is the sense of this meeting that it is the right of Mr. Vallandigham, and will be the like right of any other citizen upon whom there should be attempted to be afflicted by like tyranny a like unlawful and infamous punishment, to return forthwith, notwithstanding his mock sentence to the State of which he is a citizen, and there resume his place among those who are laboring for the regeneration of the Constitution and the reconstruction of the Union.

5. That in the letter of the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, to the late public meeting of the Democratic citizens of Albany, condemning the proceedings of the Administration against Mr. Vallandigham, we recognize the tone and language of a statesman, and the spirit of a man worthy to be, at a great crisis, the Chief Magistrate of a great State.

6. That as it is only to the ballot box we can look for permanent relief, and as we deem it to be altogether incredible and impossible that when called to cast their votes, the citizens of Pennsylvania, of whatever party, should not find themselves, by such monstrous events as have been passing before their eyes, moved in patriotic and just indignation to drive from power all Pennsylvania politicians who stand in the way of our asserting the freedom of our persons and the rights of our State, we will, therefore, wait with confidence the October election to give to the Democratic party—the party of conservatism as well as freedom—a Governor and both houses of the Legislature; and whom we expect to bring in by such overwhelming majorities as may be reasonably reckoned on, when the question comes fairly up between liberty and the Constitution on the one side, and on the other the most ignominious oppression.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by frequent and enthusiastic applause.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. BIGLER.

Hon. Wm. Bigler was then introduced, and was greeted with prolonged applause. When order had been restored, he addressed the assemblage as follows:

Gentlemen: It is not my intention to discuss the primary causes, the present aspect or the probable results of the bloody strife now raging between the Government and the revolted States, nor to notice the measures and policy of the Administration in the management of this fearful conflict. These things, as I am informed, do not come within the objects of this meeting.—The sole purpose of our assembling here to-night is to express, in most emphatic terms, our condemnation of the late outrage upon personal liberty and the freedom of speech, in the arrest, conviction and banishment of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, and to enter our solemn protest against the repetition of such wrongs by those in authority.

In this we shall, in my opinion, reflect the sentiments of three-fourths of the people of the Northern States. Not that that proportion approves all that Mr. Vallandigham has said, or thinks it was necessary and proper for him to say all he did; but that proportion believe he had a clear constitutional right to do so; and they are, besides, utterly opposed to any and all attempts, on the part of the Administration, to regulate or restrain free discussions or meetings of the people to consider public questions.

The Constitution declares that "no law shall be passed abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for a redress of grievances," and it must not be presumed that the people will quietly submit to laws or pretended laws in derogation of these sacred guarantees, much less to be stripped of their rights without even the pretence of law.

The relations between the Government and the citizen are easily understood. The Government owes the citizen protection in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and the citizen, in turn, owes the Government obedience, implicit obedience, to all laws enacted in pursuance of the Constitution, and to all rules, regulations and orders adopted in accordance with such laws. Obedience to law is the plain duty of all. No matter how unwise the law may be, they must be obeyed until they can be changed. It is even necessary to acquiesce in the operation of laws which we believe to be unconstitutional until they can be so declared by the judiciary. The Government, on its part, is bound in good faith to see that the opportunity for such test is always at hand, and that the judiciary is left free and unrestrained in its decisions.

The agents of the people directing the affairs of the government for the time being, including the President, derive their authority to govern from the Constitution and laws, and are as much bound to obey law as the humblest citizen.—They should remember, therefore, that the moment they transcend the limits of the law, they are themselves in the commission of crime, and thereby invite and warrant resistance to their authority.

Our doctrine is that all questions of law should be tested through the judiciary, and all questions of policy and politics decided through the ballot. But all questions relating to the future, to the policy and measures of the Government—the manner of dealing with the revolted States—whether this mode of settlement or that, would be wise or unwise, must be as open to discussion by the citizen as the President himself.—These are as much my questions as Mr. Lincoln's, and I have all the right that he has to discuss them, whether I agree with him or not, and at the proper time I intend to discuss them. It is not only the right of the people to consider these questions, and express their views about them, but I maintain that it is their duty to do so—that they cannot otherwise intelligently exercise the privileges conferred upon them by the Constitution. Indeed without free speech and a free press, our elective system would be wholly impracticable, and our scheme of self-government become a delusion and a fraud. It is a distinguishing feature of our Republican Government that it confers upon the humblest citizen, equally with the most elevated, the right to reflect his sentiments through the ballot and thus leave the impress of his will on the policy of the Government. But how can the people do these things properly, if the right of free discussion be denied them? How are they to weigh grave questions of national policy, except by free interchange of opinion and open discussion? How can they convince the Administration of the disastrous tendencies of many of its measures if they be not allowed to speak on the subject? How can they show the mischievous effects of bad laws and bad proclamations, if they be not allowed to discuss and condemn them? If ever there was a time in our history when free speech was necessary, it is the present, for never had the American people such grave and momentous questions to discuss. Before our country can be extricated from its present sad condition and be secured in the enjoyment of permanent peace, it will be necessary, I have no doubt, for the people of the several States to act on the subject through the ballot box, and who will contend that they should be required to deal with such vital considerations without discussion—unrestrained discussion—in the press and on the rostrum. Many of the poor men of the country regard that clause of the Conscription act which presents a ready escape for rich from the carnage of the field, whilst it dooms them, because of their poverty, as exceedingly unequal and unjust, and think it should be repealed or changed. Will it be maintained that these men have no right to express that opinion, and to ask their fellow citizens, when they come to the polls, to displace those who adopted the offensive measures? I trust not.

This right of free speech is the very essence of our system of government, and hence the clear and emphatic protection thrown about it by the Constitution. Its freedom must be maintained and vindicated in this crisis, or the country be abandoned to desperation. The Democratic party are for free speech and a free press; for law, for order, for free elections, and for the Union as it was, and, with the blessing of God, they will maintain these to the last.

It was not shown that Mr. Vallandigham had advocated treason or disunion, much less that he had committed the overt act of treason. He had not boasted his labors of twenty years to break up the Union. He had not denounced the Constitution as a "covenant with hell and a league with the devil." It was not even charged that he had, at any time maintained that our "wayward sisters of the South should be allowed to depart in peace;" and yet the men who said these things are enjoying liberty of speech in the midst of their friends, whilst Mr. Vallandigham is banished from his home and his many ardent admirers. No sentiment of disloyalty to the Government or infidelity to the Union has been traced to him. His difference with the Administration was as to the best means of sustaining the Government and saving the Union. This is precisely the difference between the Administration and the Democratic party everywhere, as it also is between Mr. Lincoln and many of them who assisted to make him President. I yield to none in devotion to the Union, and yet I could not reconcile support of the Administration with that devotion, because I believed that many of its leading measures were calculated to destroy rather than to re-establish the Union; and I am surely not of those who rate the Government and the Administration as the same, and hold that because one is unfriendly to the Administration, he is necessarily unfaithful to the Government. It would be about as sensible to claim that railroads and the agents who manage them are one and the same, and that he who would condemn and displace an incompetent engineer, because he was about to run the train off the track and kill the passengers, was therefore a traitor to all railroad enterprise. So, resistance to an Administration, its usurpations and its aggressions, may be true fidelity to the Government.

The history of the world is so full of lessons on the subject, that one would suppose that Mr. Lincoln would be readily convinced that every effort to suppress speech would be fuel to the flames, and that his true policy is to invite free discussion and defy criticism. Should he do this, I have no doubt that in a short time the country would abound with a more liberal sentiment toward his Administration and its measures.—But the people will never submit to restrictions on the freedom of speech and the press; if they cannot convince Mr. Lincoln and his friends of this determination in any other way, they will do so with the ballot.

Now, gentlemen, I have already said much more than I had intended, for the condition of my throat, renders it unsafe for me to make a long speech in the night air. Indeed, I was strongly inclined, when I came here, to say no more than the late letter of Governor Seymour, which I am confident you have all read, expresses in better terms than I can command my own views and sentiments touching the arrest and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham.

Gov. Bigler spoke with much earnestness, and his bold and vigorous enunciations elicited the hearty plaudits of the assemblage.

No Half Way House.—The *Pacific Echo* published at Napa, California, says:—"The political half-way house has gone in, died out, met with its grave, and now lies buried with the past. One must now be a Democrat or Abolitionist; either for white man or for negro all over; either for intellect, mind, education; or for wool, a black skin, and ignorance. There is no use denying the fact for it is as plain as noon-day sun. The Abolitionists, under the names of Republican and Union, have got possession of your National and State Administrations; and what are they doing? Creating laws constantly for the advancement of the negro, and the hanging of millstones about the necks of white men."

☞The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis* speaking of the action of the Government in the case of Mr. Vallandigham, says:

Would to God that the authorities were fully sensible of the great blunder they have made, of the slumbering volcano underneath. Who counsels, who advises them? Surely not men of sense—of patriotism, nor lovers of order and safety. We pray for peace, for law, and for order, but we fear that our prayers are but mockeries. If troubles come, let it rest on the shoulders of those who would have it so.

Rates of Advertising.

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Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines. $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : JUNE 19, 1863.

Delegate Elections.

Pursuant to rules adopted by the Democratic party of Bedford county, at their regular meeting held in February, 1856, which rules are now in force, the Democratic Vigilance Committees of the several townships and boroughs of Bedford county, are hereby requested to give written notice that elections will be held in their respective districts, on SATURDAY, THE 20th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of selecting two delegates from each district to represent such district in the coming Democratic County Convention, said Convention to meet in the borough of Bedford, on TUESDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of putting in nomination a County Ticket to be composed of one person for the office of Assembly, one person for the office of Prothonotary, one person for the office of Sheriff, one person for the office of Treasurer, one person for the office of Associate Judge, one person for the office of Commissioner, one person for the office of Poor Director, and one person for the office of Auditor, and also to appoint three Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Somerset and Huntingdon counties to nominate a candidate for Senator. The Democratic voters of the several townships and boroughs, are also requested to attend to the election of Vigilance Committees for the ensuing year, which committees will be chosen on the same day on which the Delegate Elections are advertised to be held. Return of the result of these elections, will be made to the undersigned, on the day of the meeting of the County Convention.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Ch'n.
May 22, 1863.

Episcopal Service

will be conducted in the Lutheran Church on Sabbath, next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the Rev. Dr. Depuy, of Philadelphia.

Who are Democrats.

If you want to learn from a most authentic and reliable source who are Democrats, turn to the Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week. The editor of that strong and uncompromising Democratic paper, has always been a very warm friend to the Democracy, and he, of course, ought to be able to tell who are Democrats. True, he used to characterize them by the title of "loco focos," but that was only a pet name, and when he cursed them as "Secessionists" and "Tories," he only meant to call them, in a Pickwickian sense, by endearing epithets. He is the man that can tell you what the word "Democrat" means and to whom it ought to be applied. Of course, being the exponent of the policy of the Federal Administration, he is an Abolitionist of the deepest dye, but then that does not incapacitate him to judge as to who are Democrats. *He knows*—it is a "divine right" with him to know—who are Democrats. He knows that no man is a Democrat who insists that the Constitution must be upheld—such a one he knows to be a *Copperhead*. He knows that no man who is in favor of restoring the Union as it was, is a Democrat—such a one, he is quite certain, is a most virulently poisonous *Copperhead*. He knows that no man who declares for freedom of speech and of the press, for the right of trial by jury and of the *habeas corpus* (where the public safety does not require the suspension of that writ) is a Democrat—such a one is a venomous Copperhead. He knows that no man who desires an early and honorable peace, or a settlement of our national troubles as the founders of the Republic settled them, is a Democrat—he is sure that all who cling to the doctrines of Washington, Madison and Hamilton are vile and crawling *Copperheads*. Hail, sapient Durborrow! All hail the newly found apostle of Democracy! Let every Democrat go to this great expounder of Democratic truth who has erected the Procrustean bed of Abolition upon which all must lie ere they can become true and honest Democrats. Go to him and if you are too short in Democratic stature, have yourself stretched till you fill the measure of Durborrow; if you are too much elongated, have your limbs chopped off till you fit exactly the political bed of the new Democratic Apostle. If you do this, he and every foul-tongued Abolitionist who knows you, will cease to call you *Copperhead*, and will receive you with caresses and greetings of welcome into the true Democratic fold, of which they know themselves to be the shepherds. Only be an Abolitionist, and then you can no longer be a *Copperhead*.

But who calls Democrats *Copperheads*? Not the Democrats, themselves. The name is given them by their political opponents, and when some Democrats receive it in good humor and in order to ridicule the opprobrious and unmerited title, wear *heads of liberty*, cut out of copper cents, the Abolition inventors of the name, feeling themselves outwitted, get angry and style such Democrats "Traitors" and "Secession Sympathizers." We do not accept the Abolition epithet as our political name. We make sport of it, by showing them that we don't care what *they* call us, so long as we conscientiously believe we are in the right.

"What's in a name?
A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

But we know the object of the Abolitionists in calling the Democrats *Copperheads*. They know that it is a vile and scandalous name, and think that some Democrats will hate it so much that, rather than be called by it, they will leave the party. The Abolitionists think that they can thus create a division in the Democratic ranks, which, of course, would redound to their benefit. Those persons whom they style "War Democrats," are to be operated upon in this way. They hope to array the "War Democrats" against their old party, by calling prominent Democrats "Copperheads" and "Secessionists." They do not remember that they insult the intelligence of "War Democrats," by thus endeavoring to prejudice them against a party with which they have always acted. But this Abolition trap will catch nobody who has his eyes open. They may cry *Copperhead! Copperhead!* till they see snakes in their own boots, but they can't fool Democrats by any such transparent trickery as this. You had better give it up, Messrs. Abolish! Your *Copperhead* game is about played out.

The Conscription.

We have always believed and now assert that the Conscription law is unconstitutional. But until it is so pronounced by the Courts, it is still a law of the land. It cannot be decided upon by the Courts until a case under it is brought before them. The people, therefore, must bide their time. However odious the law may be, it is right to obey it until through the Courts or at the ballot-box we may lawfully annul it.—We, therefore, counsel the people to submit to the enrolment. The time will soon be here when we can *vote* enrolling officers out of employment. Let us wait for that time. Resistance to the enrolment, begets military occupation. The Abolitionists only want an excuse for this. They have already sent a messenger to the East, to obtain soldiers for the capturing of a few old women who belabored the enrolling officer in St. Clair township. They want you to give them an excuse to send for troops. If they can succeed in getting a military force quartered in Bedford county, they think the game is in their own hands at the election. Therefore, be warned.

Exciting News!

We give below what we have understood to have gone over the wires since Sunday evening. The rebels approached Winchester, Va., on Friday. Had a severe fight and captured the town. They then advanced on our forces and took Martinsburg after a hard fight. The next news was that they were crossing the Potomac in strong force at Williamsport, Md. They then advanced to Hagerstown, in the meantime capturing our wagons, baggage trains, &c. They then marched to Greencastle, Pa., and burned the ware-houses supposed to contain Government ordnance.

On Wednesday last the following news items appeared: Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling out 30,000 volunteers to rendezvous at Chambersburg and Pittsburg.

Transportation and travel stopped on the Pennsylvania Central Rail Road, and 20,000 men, at Altoona throwing up entrenchments. Orders given to obstruct the Broad Top Rail Road and prevent raids into the *coal region*.

A rumor is afloat of 6,000 cavalry approaching Cumberland, Md., with the prospect of an advance through our valley toward Hollidaysburg.

A Sincere Patriot.

The editor of the Bedford *Inquirer*, refuses to counsel the people to refrain from violence against the agents of the Conscription, and tries to ridicule us for doing so. He wants anarchy—the smoke of burning barns is incense to his nostrils—the crack of the bush-whacker's rifle is music to his ears. He loves carnage—he revels in blood—he delights himself in ashes and desolation. Why? Because he hopes civil trouble in Bedford county, will bring about the intervention of the military and then the people will be subjugated to the rule of the Jacobin party. A sincere patriot is he, truly.

☞ In what purports to be a description of the political animal which the Abolitionists style *Copperhead*, the Bedford *Inquirer* gives as one of the prominent characteristics of this troublesome reptile, the fact of its

"Demanding the 'Union as it was,' which literally means the remanding of all the slaves that have escaped, back into slavery."

Do we understand the *Inquirer* man to be opposed to the Union as it was? And would he not be willing to make peace upon the terms that the Southern people should return to their allegiance, and the Government restore them the negroes they have lost during the war? Let us hear from you, Abolish!

The Knights of the Golden Circle have their Castles all over the country, and even in this county; we have the facts in our possession.—*Bedford Inquirer*.

Don't hold the facts so exclusively in your possession. Let us have them, if you please.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—The *Pittsburgh Daily Gazette* says: "We speak from experience, when we say that we believe this school has no superior of its kind in the country. The course of instruction is comprehensive and thorough in the extreme. Diplomas are granted only to those who have proved themselves worthy to receive them, and no circumstance has ever occurred to our knowledge, in which any of its graduates have ever failed to give the most entire satisfaction as accomplished and skillful accountants."

Indian Devastations in Utah.

SALT LAKE, June 10.—Thirty mounted Indians attacked the coach thirty miles westward to-day, and killed and scalped the driver and another employee of the line. Fortunately there were no passengers aboard. The Indians opened the mailbags and stripped the coach. They then ran off the stock. Our troops are after them.

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR Governor of Ohio!

NEW YORK, June 12.—A special dispatch to the *World*, from Columbus, says that the Democratic State Convention has unanimously nominated Mr. Vallandigham for Governor, and ex-Senator Pugh for Lieut. Governor.

Resolutions were adopted, denouncing the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham, and appointing a committee to demand his return.

Mr. Pugh made a fiery speech, spurning and defying Burnside's order No. 38.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—The Democratic State Convention which met at Columbus yesterday, was largely attended. Ex-Governor Medill presided.

Clement L. Vallandigham was nominated as Governor on the first ballot, receiving 448 of the 461 votes, and Geo. E. Pugh, Lieut. Governor, by acclamation; Wm. Hubbard, Auditor; H. S. Knapp, Treasurer, and R. Van Trump, Supreme Judge.

Resolutions were adopted, protesting against the President's Emancipation Proclamation, condemning the establishment of martial law in the loyal States where war does not exist, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; denouncing the banishment of Vallandigham, and calling on the President for his restoration, and favoring the freedom of speech and the right of trial. Also declaring that "we will hail with delight, and desire the seceded States to return to their allegiance, and will co-operate with them to restore peace."

The Defence of Pennsylvania.

Proclamation of Governor Curtin.

HARRISBURG, June 12.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

Pennsylvania ss: }
A. G. CURTIN. }

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

Information has been obtained by the War Department that a large rebel force, composed of cavalry, artillery and mounted infantry, has been prepared for the purpose of making a raid into Pennsylvania.

The President has therefore erected two new Departments—one in Eastern Pennsylvania, commanded by Major-General Couch, and the other in Western Pennsylvania, commanded by Major-General Brooks.

I earnestly invite the attention of the people of Pennsylvania to the general orders issued by these officers on assuming the command of their respective departments.

The importance of immediately raising a sufficient force for the defence of the State can not be overrated. The corps now proposed to be established will give permanent security to our borders.

I know too well the gallantry and patriotism of the freemen of this Commonwealth to think it necessary to do more than commend the measure to the people, and urgently urge them to respond to the call of the General Government and fill the ranks of these corps, the duties of which will be mainly the defence of our homes, firesides and property from devastation.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor.
(Signed) ELI SLIFER,
Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

The New Military Departments in Pennsylvania.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T GEN'LS OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, June 9, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 172.—1. The Department of the Monongahela will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains, and the counties of Hancock, Brooke, and Ohio, in the State of Virginia, and the counties of Columbiana, Jefferson, and Belmont, in the State of Ohio.

Major General William T. H. Brooks is assigned to the command of this Department; headquarters at Pittsburg.

2. The Department of the Susquehanna will embrace that portion of the State of Pennsylvania east of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains.

Major General Couch is assigned to the command of this Department; headquarters at Chambersburg.

By order of the Secretary of War.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't Gen.

The President Calls for 100,000 Men for Six Months.

Pennsylvania to Furnish 50,000.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States are threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, Western Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States 100,000 militia, from the States following, viz:

From the State of Maryland 10,000; from the State of Pennsylvania 50,000; from the State of Ohio 30,000; from the State of West Virginia 10,000; to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith, to serve for the period of six months from the date of such muster into said service, unless sooner discharged, to be mustered in as infantry, artillery, and cavalry in proportions which will be made known through the War Department, which Department will also designate the several places of rendezvous. These militia to be organized according to the rules and regulations of the volunteer service, and such orders as may hereafter be issued. The States co-operating will be respectively credited under the enrollment act for the militia services rendered under this Proclamation.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation of the Governor.

Fifty Thousand Pennsylvanians Called for to Repel Invasion.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following Proclamation has just been issued, and should be wide spread, as early as possible.

Pennsylvania, ss:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

The State of Pennsylvania is again threatened with invasion, and an army of rebels is again approaching our border. The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, calling upon the State for fifty thousand men.

I now appeal to all the citizens of Pennsylvania, who love liberty and are mindful of the history and traditions of their Revolutionary Fathers, and who feel that it is a sacred duty to guard and maintain the free institutions of our country, who hate treason and its abettors, and who are willing to defend their homes and firesides, and do invoke them to rise in their might and rush to the rescue in the hour of imminent peril.

The issue is one of preservation or destruction. It involves considerations paramount to all matters of mere expediency, and all questions of local interest, all ties social and political, all impulses of a personal and partisan character sink by comparison into significance.

It is now to be determined by deeds, and not by words alone, who are for us and who are against us. That it is the purpose of the enemy to invade our borders with all the strength he can command, is now apparent. Our only dependence rests upon the determined action of the citizens of our free Commonwealth.

I now, therefore, call upon the people of Pennsylvania, capable of bearing arms, to enrol themselves in military organizations and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this the fifteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ANDREW G. CURTIN.
By the Governor, ELI SLIFER,
Sec'ry of the Commonwealth.

Colored Troops to be Raised in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, June 15.—The following order has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, }
HARRISBURG, June 13, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43.

Whereas, information has been received from the War Department that the State will receive credit for all enlistments of colored men who may be mustered into the United States service as Pennsylvania troops under the authority of the War Department, and that no credit can be allowed for individuals who leave the State and are mustered into organizations elsewhere; it is ordered—

First, All persons are prohibited from raising colored volunteers in Pennsylvania otherwise than under the authority of the War Department to recruit in Pennsylvania.

Second, The people of color in Pennsylvania are forbidden to enlist in or attach themselves to any organization of colored volunteers to be furnished from other States.

Third, All magistrates, district attorneys and officers of the Commonwealth, are required to arrest and prosecute all persons who shall disobey this general order, and particularly all persons, their aiders and abettors who, under any pretended authority, shall enlist colored volunteers for any brigade, regiment, battery, or company to be furnished from other States, or who shall advertise and open, or keep recruiting stations for such enlistments, excepting under the authority of the War Department, to recruit in Pennsylvania, so that such offenders may be brought to justice.

By order: A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't Gen. P. M.

The President has no Dispensing Power, Neither has any of his Generals.

We quote, from a lengthy article of the *National Intelligencer*, the following just and sensible remarks in regard to the Statutes of July 17, 1862, and March 3, 1863:

"Loyal men who themselves respect the laws have a right to complain that violators of these statutes are not tried under them. Neither the President nor General Burnside has any 'dispensing power' which enables them to unbind the sanctions of these laws, whether as applicable to them or to others. Their duty is to enforce the laws, not to suspend or supersede them. That it should be necessary for us to restate such familiar axioms only shows the strange dislocation of ideas produced by the wrench and strain of martial violence. The true doctrine was propounded on this subject by Mr. Senator Trumbull, when, a few days ago, he was called to consider the question raised by General Burnside's meditated suppression of the Chicago *Times*. He then said:

"The Constitution protects all in time of war as well as peace. The Constitution expressly gives the power to suppress insurrection and put down rebellion. There is no question but that a general has authority, but it is a question how far that authority extends. There is no war in Illinois. Have not the people and the papers in this city a right to discuss and criticise the measures of this war? It is a right which you claim—every one of you. There is not a man of you but has discussed and criticised the acts of the Administration. There is not a man who has not blamed the Government for certain acts, and if you deny newspapers the right to express their opinions, then you are the subjects of military authority. There is civil law in operation here. A newspaper has been suppressed in your city and it is claimed that that paper has attempted to discourage our soldiers, opposed the acts of the Administration, and encouraged resistance to the draft. Now, if that paper is guilty of such acts its editors could be arrested and thrown into prison. The law should be enforced."

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, is an Abolitionist; but, having been a judge, he sinks the partisan in the jurist, and castigates the President and General Burnside as he would any other transgressor against the law of the country.

LATEST NEWS!—The rebels have taken Cumberland and are reported to be marching on this place.

Threatened Invasion of Pennsylvania.

LEE'S ARMY APPROACHING.

Gen. Ewell in Command.

Fighting in Winchester and Martinsburg.

Advance of the Rebel Army.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—The Baltimore American publishes the following intelligence from an entirely reliable source:

An attack was made on Sunday morning on a small force of our men at Berryville, 9 miles from Winchester, opposite Snicker's Gap, under Gen. McReynold's, of which the first Maryland Regiment formed a part.

They fell back before the superior numbers, and joined Milroy at Winchester after a sharp engagement, of which the results are at present unknown.

At the same time Winchester was attacked in front from the south by a force said to be under Gen. Ewell, Jackson's successor.

The troops making the attack at Berryville are said to be under Gen. Trimble.

A third force after this encounter is said to have captured a small detachment of our men at Bunker Hill and then moved on to Martinsburg.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., to-day they demanded the surrender of Martinsburg giving 45 minutes for the women and children to leave the town.

Gen. Tyler, commanding at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and an artillery fight ensued.

At 7.15 to-night the wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. What occurred after that is not known.

A battle was also in progress at Winchester, to-day. The results are unknown at this hour.

Gen. Milroy repulsed Ewell on Saturday, and said he could hold out for reinforcements to reach him.

No damage to the railroad as yet, and no cars or engines are exposed to capture, as all have been removed. No less than 70 locomotives and 1200 cars were brought to Baltimore to-day.

Advance of the Rebels.

The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of June 15, says: The advanced guard of General Lee has driven the Union forces from Winchester to Martinsburg. The advance is said to number 10,000 men. This places the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in jeopardy. Gen. Couch is fortifying Chambersburg. It is believed that the State will have to depend entirely upon herself for her defense.

It is reported that the rebels have passed thro' Hagerstown, on their way to Columbia, Pennsylvania, ten thousand strong (cavalry.) The telegraphic operator at Hagerstown has fled.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal, June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED.

The Rebels Near Chambersburg.

Pennsylvania has been invaded. A private dispatch, from a trustworthy source, states that the rebels appeared near Chambersburg this morning, and it is probable that that place has already been occupied by them.

Reported Capture of Hagerstown.

A dispatch received in this city to-day, from Bolton's Station, on the Northern Central Railroad, says that Gen. Tyler had retreated from Martinsburg at 8 o'clock last evening, that our force at Winchester had probably been captured yesterday, and that the enemy are in force, probably ten thousand strong, at Hagerstown. The dispatch adds that the danger is great, as the enemy is advancing in heavy force.—*Evc. Jour. June 15.*

Retreat of our Troops from Hagerstown.

A dispatch from Greencastle, dated 10.30 A. M., states that at that time our troops were passing through in retreat from Hagerstown for Chambersburg. The officer in charge reported that Hagerstown had been evacuated, all the stores and railroad material having been removed towards Chambersburg.

Reported Capture of Milliken's Bend by Kirby Smith---The Garrison at Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The following extracts are taken from the Richmond Dispatch of the 10th:—

JACKSON, Miss., June 9.—Gen. Pemberton has sent word that he can hold Vicksburg, and Gen. Johnson is to take his time to organize and discipline his forces.

MOBILE, June 9.—A special to the Tribune from Jackson, dated the 8th, says there are many rumors, the most reliable of which is that Gen. Kirby Smith, instead of being at Port Hudson, has taken Milliken's Bend, and cut off Grant's supplies.

It is reported that Jackson's cavalry have cut their way to Vicksburg. Jackson has evidently done something.

Heavy firing is heard from Vicksburg. Grierson is believed to have been driven five miles from Clinton, La.

MOBILE, June 9.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, from Jackson, 8th, says: "A courier from Vicksburg reports cheeringly. Our men are fatigued, but in good spirits. Our loss is a little over five hundred.—Col. Marks, of Louisiana, is mortally wounded. Waddell's battery lost twelve killed and twenty-three wounded. Nine trains of troops, believed to be from Rosecrans' army, arrived at Memphis on Saturday. There is merely a garrison at Memphis."

JACKSON, June 8.—A scout, just from Vicksburg, reports all working well. The men are in good spirits, but are somewhat wearied from lying in the trenches and exposure to the sun. Grant is now slowly advancing by building parallels, which are four hundred yards from the outer works. There has been no general assault for ten days past. There is plenty of ammunition and provisions and Vicksburg, and the soldiers and citizens are confident of the result.—Our entire loss during the series of assaults does not exceed six hundred. There was heavy firing with muskets and artillery yesterday, and artillery to-day.

MOBILE, June 9.—A private dispatch from Jackson, 8th inst., reports Vicksburg all right. Kirby Smith is in possession of Milliken's Bend.

Our dispatches from the Southwest still continue to be of the most cheering character. The brave garrison of Vicksburg is as confident of success and determined as ever, and Kirby Smith, with ten thousand men, is said to occupy Milliken's Bend, some twenty miles about Vicksburg, on the right bank of the Mississippi, and to cut off Grant's supplies. It will be noticed that all the reports concur in the fact that the Yankee losses at Vicksburg and Port Hudson have been enormous. No wonder that Grant calls for reinforcements.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—The steamer Fort Wayne arrived here from below to-day. She brings no later dates than the 8th. No guerillas were seen on the way up.

The fight at Milliken's Bend, on Sunday last, was a sanguinary affair, much larger than was at first reported. The rebels, under McCullough, were two thousand five hundred strong, while the Federal force consisted of three negro regiments and the Twenty-third Iowa Regiment.

The rebels made a desperate charge at daylight, when the negroes broke in confusion; but on finding that their captured companions were being slaughtered they were rallied, and with great desperation drove the rebels back. The loss was heavy on both sides.

The guerillas destroyed portions of the railroad track near Germantown last night. The damage was slight and soon repaired. The rebel forces in Northern Mississippi have all been sent to reinforce Gen. Johnson.

Rebel Reports from Port Hudson.

MEMPHIS, June 12.—The Mississippian, of the 4th and 5th, details the fight at Port Hudson, and says that Kirby Smith drove Banks in confusion—he leaving his dead and wounded on the field. According to that paper, Smith was pursuing Banks on the 5th instant. [This is refuted by the advices from New Orleans.]

[The above remark is added by the telegraphic agent, but it is devoid of truth. The latest dates from New Orleans are by the *Mississippi*, on the 6th—at which time a studied and enforced silence was preserved in all the papers of that city. So silent were they as to give rise to suspicions of disaster.—EDS. JOUR.]

A Fighting Copperhead.

General Grant, who has so gallantly led our troops against the rebels in Mississippi, is of the political persuasion known as a "copperhead." A recent telegram from Washington stated that General Grant was the only Union General who allowed certain "copperhead papers" to be sold within the lines—the papers alluded to being the Chicago Times and Cincinnati Enquirer. The intention of this dispatch was to disparage General Grant and his army, for reading Democratic papers. But they fight well for all that.—*New Haven Register.*

BEFORE AND AFTER.—Before the League fizzle in Utica, the *Herald* of that city called the returned volunteers, who were expected to attend, "our brave defenders." After they had attended and expressed, in their emphatic way, their preference for McClellan, it called them "drunken soldiers."—*Albany Argus.*

Wives, Mothers and Sisters, whose Husbands, Sons and Brothers are serving in the Army, can not put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot. 219

—MARRIED—

SMITH—DIEHL.—On the 11th instant, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. William H. Smith to Miss Catharine Diehl, both of Bedford township.

HUTTON—TAYLOR.—On the 16th, by the same, Mr. J. Henry Hutton, of Chambersburg, Pa., to Miss Emma J., daughter of the late Hon. John Taylor, of Bedford.

—DIED—

CUPPET.—On the 9th inst., in St. Clair tp., Mr. Isaac Cuppet, in the 88th year of his age. He has spent nearly, if not quite, all his days in this county.

Judge Taylor's Estate.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the business of the late firm of Taylor & Mowry will be settled up by the undersigned. It is desirable that those who owe or have claims and whether they have the money to pay or not, call and close up their accounts as speedily as possible. JOHN A. MOWRY.
June 19, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co., the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, two miles south of the Borough of Bloody Run, on Saturday, 11th day of July next, all the following described property of Samuel H. Tate, Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, (known as the Wigfoos property) to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining lands of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., on the west and north, Thomas Ritchey on the east, John Buzzard and others on the south, containing 38 acres and 146 perches, more or less, 30 acres of which are cleared and under good fence, about 5 acres are meadow, and a number of apple and other fruit trees thereon. The improvements are a double Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out buildings.

TERMS.—One third cash, at acknowledgment of deed, the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on said day.

☞ For further particulars inquire of the undersigned.

H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, June 19th, 1863. Adm'r.

Iron City College.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts. The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following barnches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

$35.00

Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞ Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.
June 19, 1863.

FOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring, trusting or employing my son, William W. Sleek, a minor, as I am determined to enforce the laws against any person so offending.

As he left home without my knowledge, I will give five dollars to any one bringing him back.

JACOB A. SLEEK.

St. Clair tp., June 19, 1863.

THE DISEASES OF ERROR.

(Les Maladies d'Erreur.)

I, John B. Ogden, M. D., author and publisher of the above work, do hereby promise and agree to send (free of charge) to any young man who will write for it, a sample copy for perusal. The proper study of mankind is MAN. This valuable work is issued and sent forth for the benefit of suffering humanity. It treats in simple language on all the diseases of Error, including Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Indigestion, Melancholy, Insanity, Wasting Decay, Impotency, &c., &c.—Giving safe, speedy, and effectual prescriptions for their permanent cure, together with much valuable information. All who favor me with a desire to read my work shall receive a sample copy by return mail, free of charge. Address

JOHN B. OGDEN, M. D.,
No. 60 Nassau St., New York.

May 22, 1863—3m.

Children owe much of their Sickness to Colds.—No matter where the disease may appear to be seated, its origin may be traced to suppressed perspiration or a Cold. Cramps and Lung Complaints are direct products of Colds. In short Colds are the harbingers of half the diseases that afflict humanity, for as they are caused by checked perspiration, and as five-eighths of the waste matter of the body escapes through the pores, if these pores are closed, that portion of diseases necessarily follows. Keep clear, therefore, of Colds and Coughs, the great precursers of disease, or if contracted, break them up immediately, by a timely use of *Madame Porter's Curative Balsam*. Sold by all Druggists, at 13 cents and 25 cents per bottle.

Jan. 23, 1863.—1y.

NEW JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.—ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS.

Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 510 Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863.—1 y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of George C. Davis, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are therefore notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS G. WRIGHT,
HENRY WHITTAKER,
Ex'ors.

June 19, 1863.—6ts.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLE, BRIDLE'S AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL
16th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
CHAMBERSBURG, June 1st, 1863

The attention of the public is called to the subjoined circular from the Provost Marshal General of the United States. GEO. EYSTER,
Provost Marshal, 16th District, Pennsylvania.

CIRCULAR No. 7.—PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

All men who desire to join any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field, are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, to the Board of Enrollment in their respective Districts. The Board shall examine them and determine upon their fitness for the service, and if found to be fit, the Provost Marshal of the District shall give them transportation tickets to the general Rendezvous, at the head-quarters of the A. A. Provost Marshal-General of the State. As soon as they present themselves at this general rendezvous they shall be duly mustered by a mustering and disbursing officer, and paid by him the bounty allowed by law.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal-General.

NOTE—The several papers in the district will please insert the above for three weeks and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 12, 1863.—6ts.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHAL
16th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA.
CHAMBERSBURG, June 1st, 1863.

The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged on account of wounds or disability, is called to the following circular.

GEO. EYSTER.
Provost Marshal 16th District, Pennsylvania.

CIRCULAR No. 8.—WAR DEPARTMENT, Provost Marshal-General's Office, Washington City, May 22d, 1863. The attention of all officers who have been honorably discharged, on account of wounds or disability, and who desire to re-enter the service in the Invalid Corps, is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 105 of 1863, from the War Department, published in the papers throughout the country. Such officers are requested to comply with the provisions of that order, and to send their written applications as therein provided, for positions in the Invalid Corps [stating the character of their disability], with as little delay as possible, to the Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General of the State in which they may be. Such Acting Assistant Provost Marshal-General will at once forward the applications, with the endorsement, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington.

Officers for the Invalid Corps will be appointed immediately upon furnishing the papers required by General Order No. 105, of 1863, from War Department. Their pay and emoluments will commence from date of acceptance of such appointments, and not from date or organization of the respective commands to which they may be assigned.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal-General.

NOTE—The several papers in the District will please insert the above for three weeks, and send bill to the Provost Marshal at Chambersburg.

June 12, 1863.—3ts.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas, George Fluke, of Hopewell Township, in Bedford County, one of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Fluke, late of the township of Hopewell, in the said County, humbly showeth: that your petitioners said father lately died intestate, leaving a widow, to wit: Catharine Fluke and issue twelve children, to wit: Thomas, since dead, leaving five children, names unknown, living in Cambria county, Pa; Maria Weimer, wife of Stephen Weimer, living in Bedford Co.; Elizabeth Cypher, since dead, leaving nine children, names unknown to your petitioner; William Fluke, residing in Bedford Co.; John Fluke, living in the State of Wisconsin; Eli Fluke, in Bedford Co., Margaret, wife of George Bollman, in Rock Island, Illinois, George Fluke, your petitioner, Catharine Broad, wife of Samuel Broad, Lewis Fluke, Susan, wife of James Funk, residing in Bedford Co., Frederick, residing in the State of Missouri. And whereas, the intestate died seized in his demesne as of fee of and in a certain tract of land adjoining lands of Stephen Weimer, William, Gossage, Eli Fluke, Michael Fluke and others, containing about two hundred and twenty four acres with appurtenances.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition in valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, 6th day of July, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
June 12, 1863.

J. B. Magill

Has just returned from the East with a large stock of all kinds of goods in his line, and will still be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with

SADDLES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BRIDLES FROM $1 UP TO $10,
COLLARS, WHIPS, FLY-NETS, TRUNKS,
VALISES, CARPET BAGS, SATCHELS,

and many other articles too numerous to mention. Ladies, give him a call.

June 12, 1863.

THE UNION

Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,

PHILADELPHIA,

Established for furnishing meals to soldiers on their way to and from the war, and the temporary care of the sick,

Having been in operation two years, supported by private contributions, the ladies of the committee propose holding a Fair in aid of our fund, commencing at the Saloon on the 15th inst., to continue ten days.

The success of our first fair was due to the liberal patronage from all sections and classes, and we ask the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity, to extend to this their aid. The express, collecting articles in your vicinity, will deliver to us any contributions of fruit, flowers, butter, eggs, &c., free of cost to the donors, and return all baskets or vessels that may be entrusted to their care.

Please direct as below, sending the name of the contributor with each lot, to be registered.

ARAD BARROWS, Chairman;
Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,
Foot of WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philada.

June 12, 1863.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

Whereas Uriah Gordon, of Union Tp., Bedford Co., intermarried with Rachel, one of the Daughters and heirs of Philip Ritchey, late of Blair Co., dec'd, respectfully showeth, that said Philip Ritchey lately died, leaving no widow but issue seven children, viz:

John residing in Bedford Co.. 2 Jacob residing in Blair Co., 3 Mary intermarried with John Diehl, now dead, leaving issue 11 children to wit: 1 Noah residing in Bedford Co.. 2 Fanny, intermarried with Harry Harkleroad, in Bedford Co,. 3 Job, residing in Bedford Co., 4 Rachel, intermarried with Frederick Turner, now dead, leaving four children, viz: 1 Sophia, 2 Philip, 3 Julian, 4 Mary Ellen, minors, of whom Uriah Gordon is Guardian, residing in Bedford Co.; 5 Espy, residing in Bedford Co., 6 Gideon, residing in State of Illinois, 7 Ellen intermarried with —— Swartzwelder, in Bedford Co., 8 Levenia, 9 Emanuel, 10 Levi, 11 Philip, the last 4 being minors, and Uriah Gordon Guardian, 5 George, who is also dead, leaving Eleven children, to wit: 1 Marietta, intermarried with Samuel Wysong, Bedford co., 2 Catharine, intermarried with Alex. Wertz, Blair Co.. 3 Levi, Bedford co., 4 Mariah, intermarried with Jeremiah Long, Blair Co., 5 Rebecca, Bedford Co, 6 David, minor. 7 Elizabeth, minor. 8 Caroline, minor, 9 Sarah, minor, 10 Jane, minor, 11 Alpheus, a minor, Uriah Gordon Guardian, 6 Rachel, intermarried with your petitioner, 7 Isaac, residing in Blair co.

That the said decedent died seized of (among others) a certain tract or parcel of land containing 150 acres more or less, situate in Union Tp., Bedford Co. aforesaid, excepting about 25 or 30 acres which is in Blair Co., and adjoining lands of Dr. Shoenberger's heirs, George Ritchey and others.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Thursday the 9th day of July, 1863, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
June 12, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Nathan Taylor, late of Monroe tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WESLEY M. AKERS,
June 12, 1863.—6ts. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor on the 5th of May, 1863, the following minute was adopted, viz:

"All persons having out door paupers shall notify the Steward of the Poor House of the fact within ten days, in default of which, persons claiming relief will forfeit their claims."

By order of the Directors.
T. R. GETTYS,
June 12, 1863. Clerk.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to ascertain amount of recognizances due estate of Eve Claar, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest at his office, in Bedford, on Monday, the 22d day of June, inst., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the balance of money in the hands of Samuel Walter, administrator of John Walter, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 23rd day of June, inst., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to report a distribution of the money in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Samuel Whetstone, dec'd., to creditors and heirs, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 16th day of June, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, all persons interested can then and there attend.

JOHN P. REED, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.—2ts.

Estate of Jacob Weaverling, dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM WEAVERLING, Adm'r.

June 5, 1863—6ts

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed auditor to distribute the money in the hands of William Pearson, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Cramer, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he, for that purpose, will meet the parties interested, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in Bedford, on Thursday, the 25th day of June, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all may attend.

E. F. KERR, Auditor.

June 5, 1863.

BRIDGE LETTING.

The Commissioners of Bedford county will let, on the premises, to the lowest and best bidder, a Bridge to be built over Buffalo Run, near Martin Feightner's, on Friday, July 3d, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Plan and specifications will be shown at that time and place.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

June 5, 1863—4ts

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Notice to Collectors.

All collectors who are in arrears on their duplicates up to January 1863, are hereby notified that they are required to pay up, on or before the 4th day of July, 1863. If the taxes due the county and state are not paid till then, the collectors will be proceeded against according to law.

Collectors for 1863 are requested to collect and pay over as soon as they possibly can.

By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

June 5, 1863.—5ts.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the will of James Burns, sen., late of Juniata township, Bedford county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned executors—that those indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES BURNS,
Juniata township,
EMANUEL STATLER,
Schellsburg, Ex'rs.

June 5, 1863—6ts*

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Having just received another supply, are now enabled to offer their friends and customers, many real bargains. Purchasers will be offered every inducement, and for their inspection we offer the largest and most varied assortment in Bedford county.

May 29, 1863.

ESTATE OF LUTHER R. PIPER, Dec'd.

The undersigned living in Hopewell, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Luther R. Piper, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

C. W. ASHCOM, Ex'r.

May 15, 1863—6ts.

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

NEW SPRING STYLE CLOTHING.

Just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new

FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,

at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,
and pay especial attention to the sale of
NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞ Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich. April 24, 1863-1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

WANTED.

5,000 Pounds of Wool,

at J. M. Shoemaker's store, for which the highest price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

Bedford, May 29—2m.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S OLD STORE. May 29.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their ir old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:

Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford,
A. C. James', " Rainsburg,
J. M. Barndollar & Son's Bloody Run,
W. States & Co., " "

Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.

☞ The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 8, 1863—tf

Philadelphia Advertisements.

Lower & Rank,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO SNUFF & SEGARS,

WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, West Side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,
No. 337 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,
WITH
E. A. HENDRY,
SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants

Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Cheetnut St., & 616 Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL,

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley,
PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Frimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

United States Clothing Emporium.

GEO. W. REED & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,

PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS

AND

STRAW GOODS,

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods

Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Streets, PHILADELPHIA

March 6, 1863—6m

MARTIN BUEHLER, R. H. HOWARD. } GEO. BONEBRIGHT. C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,
PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

JONES, WARNER & CO

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES, RICHARD C. WARNER, DAVID C. GOLDEN. } Philadelphia

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
102½ Market st. Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have always on hand a large Stock of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

Public Sale

Of Valuable Real Estate.

The undersigned will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Londonderry township, on Saturday, the 20th day of June next, her valuable real estate, containing 202 acres of Limestone land, of which about 125 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation, a part of which is good meadow, and more can easily be made.—There is also an orchard of choice fruit, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches; &c.

The improvements consist of a first class

GRIST MILL,

in good running order, calculated to do merchant and country work, with a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE with basement, DOUBLE LOG BARN, with all necessary out buildings; there is, also, a good site for a TANNERY, there being two never failing springs of water near the house.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

☞ Terms made to suit the purchaser.

MARY HYSUNG.

May 22, 1863.*

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure*. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.

December 5, 1862.—1y

THE SOLDIER'STRUE FRIEND.

Always Ready.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Military Salve.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these, the Soldier must endure Mothets, remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this all healing and cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatiguh It sooths and relieves the idflamed and stiff joints leave them suple, strong and vigorous, while for,

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

It stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestive of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of Volunteers.

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gif than a supply of this

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at nigh exposep to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS COUG and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT, all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. Thee PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIERS IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

al disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequantly get succor in the moment of nee1,whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousand of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patieninte every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—1y.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.

April 17, 1863.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
ap24-6t Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166½ acres near Stonerstown- within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable. &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 1, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

s attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Pension & Bunty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—6m.

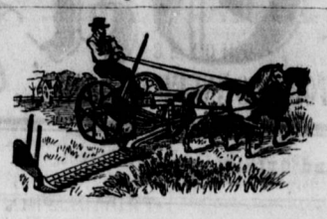
Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the subscribers, by hunting, fishing, or trespassing in any other way, as the law will be enforced against all offenders without respect to persons.

A. J. WISEGARVER,	JACOB H. BOWSER,
PHILIP B. SHRINER,	JAMES ANDERSON,
D. HERSHBERGER,	JOHN W. CRISMAN,
ISAAC BERKHIMER,	JESSE GRIFFITH,
THOMAS JONES,	MICHAEL MILLER,
A. J. CRISMAN,	JOSEPH GRIFFITH,
JOHN H. BOWSER,	HENRY F. SMITH,
	JOHN GRIFFITH.

May 29, 1863.

Hartley's Column.



Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age.

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths,

Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades,

Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to qualityt of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1862.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks*, Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap*, and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Delaines, Shallies, Lawns, Lustres,
and Shepherds Plaids,
as low as they were twelve months ago.
Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins,
and all kinds of Mens' Wear,
Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST

RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT

DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,
Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodtion of Ladies.

Room and Board per day - - -	$2 00
Room and Board per week - - -	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day - - - -	1 00
Meals, each, - - - - - -	50
Meals, per week, alone, - - -	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

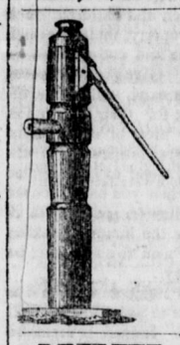
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md., via Jarrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites*" cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST e can assure his customers that they need not go lsewhere to find as good an article at the same rice. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCER'S, GREVE'S, BOCKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the

WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE,

which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,
Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,
Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS.
Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Bedford, March13, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.

Bedford, January 2, 1863.—6m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the register of Bedford co., on the will of John Kinton, late of Napier tp., dec'd, to the subscribers, and that all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon are notified to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

VALENTINE B. WERTZ, }
THEODORE KINTON, } Executors.

June 12, 1863—6ts.*

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE.

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They WILL CURE the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry
June 13, 1862—1y.